

NEW JUDGES ARE ELECTED

Legislature Provides for the Judiciary.

THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION

Long and Tedious Siege of Roll Calls as Required by Constitution—James-town Bill in House—Big Days Work in Both Branches.

The twenty-four new circuit judges provided by the Constitution and named recently by the Democratic caucus were chosen by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly yesterday afternoon.

Mr. J. B. Prince, Jr., was elected judge of the County Court of Southampton, to succeed his father, who has resigned on account of ill health.

The chief matter of interest in the Senate was the rejection by that body in executive session of the nomination of Hon. D. B. Pollock as superintendent of schools for the county of Pulaski. Mr. Pollock is a former member of the House, and was named by the Board of Education to succeed Mr. C. Guy Law, resigned. The fight on Mr. Pollock was led by Senator P. B. St. Clair, of Giles, who had recommended the appointment of Mr. L. E. Darr, of Giles. There was but one vote in the Senate favoring confirmation, and this was by Senator D. Gardner Tyler, of Charles City. It is said that factional politics are responsible for the rejection of Mr. Pollock's appointment, as he has always been a warm political friend of former Governor Tyler, having placed the latter's name before the caucus for United States Senator in 1899 against Senator James Pollock. Mr. Pollock was also a leader of the Montague forces in the recent gubernatorial contest.

Senator Shakerford offered a new bill on the liquor question, which embraces many of the features of the bill introduced by Senator James Pollock. It was referred, along with petitions asking for the passage of the Mann measure. Senator Harman's bill to confine habitual drunkards in sanitariums was passed, and the child labor bill was not as a special order for next Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Halsey.

The Senate took up the consideration of the bills to provide for the extension of the corporate limits of cities and towns, and made some progress thereon. The bill taken a recess at 2 until 3:45 o'clock P. M.

The House met at 3:30 P. M., and the greater portion of the session was taken up in the consideration of the joint order having for its object the election of the circuit judges.

The bill appropriating \$200,000 to the Jamestown Exposition was reported from the Committee on Finance and read for the first time.

There were several local bills offered and there was one by Mr. Whitehead to require stationary engineers to stand examination.

The Senate met with prayer by the Rev. George H. Wray, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Shakerford offered a bill to amend the code in relation to local option elections, the change being in the second paragraph of the bill. The measure is as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that section five hundred and eighty-four, chapter twenty-five, of the Code of Virginia be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 584. Voting to be by districts; license granted or refused according to vote of majority in each precinct comprising more than one voting precinct, in which a town is situated, license to be granted or refused according to majority in each precinct. Notwithstanding the election is held for the whole county, the vote shall be by districts, and if it appears from the abstracts and returns that a majority of the votes cast in any magisterial district have been cast against licensing the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, no license shall be granted for the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in such district. If on the other hand, it appears from the abstracts and returns that a majority of the votes cast in any magisterial district have been cast in favor of liquor license, then a license may be granted for the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in such district. Where the election is held in a magisterial district only, or in a city, if it appears from the abstracts and returns that a majority of the votes cast in such election have been cast against licensing the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, no license shall be granted for the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in such district; or, if it appears from the abstracts and returns that a majority of the votes cast in any election precinct in any such magisterial district have been cast against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, no license shall be granted for the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in such district; or, if it appears from the abstracts and returns that a majority of the votes cast in any election precinct in any such magisterial district have been cast in favor of liquor license, then a license may be granted for the sale of wine, spirits or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in such district.

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HATMAN BILL PASSED.
The Harman bill providing for the confinement of habitual drunkards in private hospitals or sanitariums was passed. It had been amended in some particulars by the Committee for Courts of Justice. The bill provides for confinement for four months and makes ample provision for the conduct of the business of the person so confined during the period of confinement. The bill does not provide for any fund to be paid out of the State treasury of the State. The cost is to be paid out of the estate of the patient or by his relatives or friends.

CHILD LABOR BILL.
The Child Labor bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 10, on motion of Mr. Halsey, who desired to submit some remarks upon the measure.

When the bill providing for the extension of corporate limits was reached, the Lieutenant-Governor advised his ruling of the day before as to the status of the various propositions before the body. There was no appeal from his decision, and by agreement among all of those who had bills pending upon this subject and those who had amendments to offer, every proposition was placed before the Senate to be all considered



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at one time. The bill was then passed by a vote of 20 to 10.

POLLOCK TURNED DOWN.

The Senate in executive session refused to confirm the appointment of Hon. D. B. Pollock as superintendent of schools for the county of Pulaski. Mr. Pollock is a former member of the House, and was named by the Board of Education to succeed Mr. C. Guy Law, resigned. The fight on Mr. Pollock was led by Senator P. B. St. Clair, of Giles, who had recommended the appointment of Mr. L. E. Darr, of Giles. There was but one vote in the Senate favoring confirmation, and this was by Senator D. Gardner Tyler, of Charles City. It is said that factional politics are responsible for the rejection of Mr. Pollock's appointment, as he has always been a warm political friend of former Governor Tyler, having placed the latter's name before the caucus for United States Senator in 1899 against Senator James Pollock. Mr. Pollock was also a leader of the Montague forces in the recent gubernatorial contest.

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Tenth Circuit—R. Carter Scott, Richmond city.
Eleventh Circuit—J. W. G. Blackstone, Accomack.
Twelfth Circuit—T. R. B. Wright, Essex.
Thirteenth Circuit—G. Taylor Garnett, Mathews.
Fourteenth Circuit—J. F. Hubbard, York.
Fifteenth Circuit—John E. Mason, King George.
Sixteenth Circuit—Charles E. Nicol, Prince William.
Seventeenth Circuit—Thomas W. Harrison, Frederick.
Eighteenth Circuit—S. H. Letcher, Rockbridge.
Nineteenth Circuit—George K. Anderson, Alleghany.
Twentieth Circuit—Henry B. Blair, Roanoke county.
Twenty-first Circuit—R. C. Jackson, Wythe.
Twenty-second Circuit—W. J. Henson, Giles.
Twenty-third Circuit—B. F. Hutton, Washington.
Twenty-fourth Circuit—H. A. W. Sken, Shenandoah.
The election of the judges was a tedious task, and there were twenty-five roll calls, one on each of the names. This consumed a great deal of time and was quite a task upon the clerks of the House.
Mr. R. B. B. Smith offered a bill to prescribe the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors in certain counties, and one was presented by Mr. Whitehead to create the position of State examiner of stationary engineers. There were a few petitions on the Mann bill, and they were referred.
The House at 5:45 P. M. adjourned until 8:30 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Fulton News.

Fulton Bureau Times-Dispatch, Peoples' Drug Store, 2900 Williamsburg Avenue.

Donny Street Methodist Episcopal Church was packed to its capacity again last night. Every available space was occupied, many people having to stand during the entire service. Rev. George W. Jones occupied the pulpit and preached a powerful sermon.

The interest in the meeting is growing stronger at each service and the list of converts is also increasing.

The services will continue through the week.

The valentine tea, given at Kere's Hall last night by the King's Daughters and Sons, was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present.

The program was unique, and every number was interesting and amusing. The sale of valentines was the hit of the evening. A rural postoffice was arranged and several pretty postmistresses were kept busy selling and delivering letters which contained valentines of every description. The sale was large and many a laugh was enjoyed over the valentines. The proceeds will be spent amongst the poor of Fulton.

Captain James Dunford is quite ill at his residence on Louisiana Street.

Virginia Council, No. 8, Daughters of Liberty will meet to-night at Nelson Hall.

Mr. M. N. Smith continues quite sick at his residence, on State Street.

Mr. John H. Boulware is able to be out after his recent illness.

Mr. Frank P. Bowie is quite sick at his residence, on Orleans Street.

Mrs. William Shuman left yesterday for her home, in Freeport, Ill., after an extended visit of two months to relatives in this city.

Mrs. Sherman resided in Fulton up to about ten years ago, but since took up her residence in the West.

Captain J. M. Bryant returned yesterday from a brief trip to Baltimore.

The barge Albemarle, of Baltimore,

loaded with lumber consigned to a local dealer, was badly injured Tuesday afternoon in a collision with the barge Virginia, of the Richmond Cedar Works.

Both barges were coming to Richmond and were passing through Dutch Gap at the time of the accident, the Albemarle was being towed by the tug George M. Hill, of Norfolk, and was on the Richmond side of the river. The Virginia, with several other barges of the Cedar Works fleet, were being towed by the tug Lucile Rose, and were in mid stream.

At this point in the river there is a large eddy of swift water and the Albemarle's bow became entangled in the eddy, which, threw her stern in mid stream.

When the eddy threw the barge around she collided with the Virginia on the starboard side of the bow. The crash was heavy and much damage was done, especially to the Albemarle. Her stern suffered mostly, as a large hole was rent just above the water line, besides breaking the railing fences and other minor parts of the bow.

Captain Rice, of the Rose, saw that the collision was bound to occur and stopped his tug immediately, therefore the Virginia was little damaged.

The Albemarle was hastily towed to the landing, as she was in imminent danger of sinking, and relieved of the cargo of lumber. The damage to the Virginia did not interfere with her travel. The eddy, which is a big obstacle to navigation, is due to the sharp turn the river takes just this side of the Gap. This will be remedied in the work to be done on the river by the government.

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Save Your Money. One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion. For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

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NORMALS IN DEMAND

Delegation Asks for One at Manassas.

A STRONG PLEA IS MADE

Judge Ohas. E. Nicol and Others Say Their Town is an Ideal Place—Distinguished Educators Before the Committee to Urge Action.

It will be remembered that the General Assembly, at their last session, appointed a committee of five to report on the desirability of establishing another normal school that would give special attention to instruction in manual training. The committee consists of Messrs. Watkins and Ople from the Senate, and Messrs. Sotter, Lowry and West from the House of Delegates.

The committee met in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday night and were addressed first by President Jarman, of Farmville. He claimed that the first thing that Virginia should seek should be to develop one perfect normal, which, he thought, should be in connection with the plant already in successful operation. The school at Farmville, he said, was obliged to give its pupils, on an average, about two years of high-school instruction before they could go ahead with normal education proper. He advocated the establishment of public high schools in every county, which could serve as feeders to the State Normal, so that when the girls reached Farmville they could give all their attention to the technical training needed for the exercise of their profession. He asked on behalf of Farmville an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable that institution to do the necessary work for carrying out the object for which it was established.

STRONG DELIBERATION.
After President Jarman had answered a number of questions propounded by the committee, Senator Donohoe, of Fairfax, introduced a delegation from Manassas, Prince William county, which desired a hearing before the committee.

The delegation consisted of Judge Ohas. E. Nicol, Edwin Nelson, George G. Callender, Howard P. Dodge and George C. Round. Messrs. Nicol and Round acted as the spokesmen of the delegation. They urged that Farmville had been in operation for nineteen years and its graduates had not been sufficiently numerous to fill the demand for good teachers in a large part of the Commonwealth. The present generation of school children must be educated in the present inferior methods. The delegation from Manassas believed that Farmville should have every dollar they asked for and they believed they would be more apt to get it if one or two more normals were established in other parts of the State. Judge Nicol claimed that a little genuine rivalry between normals in different parts of the Commonwealth would benefit the present school instead of injuring it. He believed also that men of wealth in Northern Virginia and in Washington city and the North might be induced to help a new institution which had the seal of the approval of Virginia. He called attention to the fact that the counties north of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad paid about one-third of the taxes of the State and were contributing largely toward carrying on the State Government in other parts of the State. All the vast territory had been for generations contributing toward State institutions at Williamsburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Farmville, Charlottesville, Staunton, Blacksburg and Marion. He did not desire to have the return of school children must be educated in the present inferior methods. The delegation from Manassas believed that Farmville should have every dollar they asked for and they believed they would be more apt to get it if one or two more normals were established in other parts of the State. 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